

## CYCETES COLLESI SP. N. (PSOCOPTERA: PSOCIDAE) REPRESENTING A GENUS NEW TO AUSTRALIA

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### Abstract

*Cycetes collessi* sp. n., the first representative of the genus for Australia, is described from the Northern Territory.

### Introduction

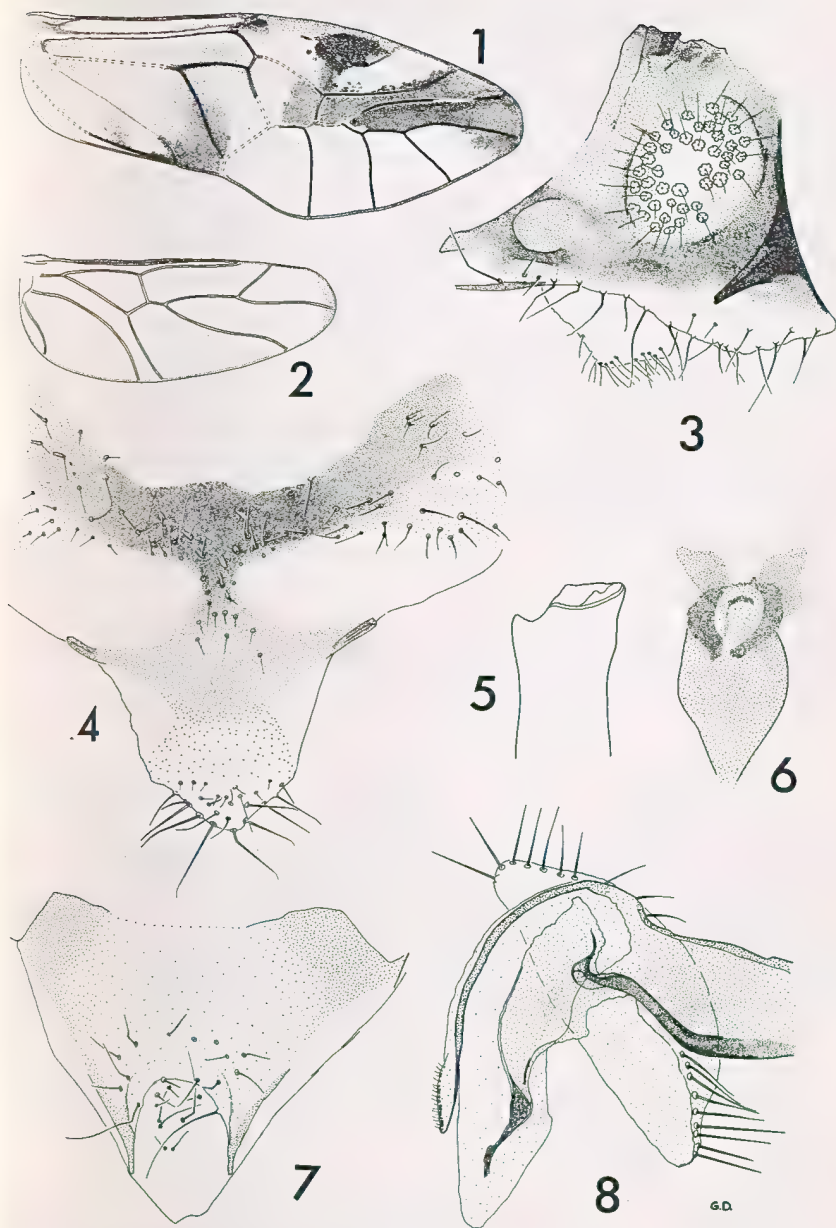
The genus *Cycetes* was erected by Enderlein (1907) to accommodate *Cycetes thyrsophorides* Enderlein from Java. Navas (1927) described *Goya pictus*, also from Java; *Goya* was synonymized with *Cycetes* by Roesler (1944). A female specimen, clearly congeneric with *C. thyrsophorides*, was recently collected in the Northern Territory by Dr D. H. Colless; this represents the first record of this genus from Australia and is described here.

### *Cycetes collessi* sp. n.

#### FEMALE

**Coloration** (in alcohol). Head pale brown with brown markings; an irregular patch of small spots on either side of the pale median epicranial suture and a few irregular brown marks adjacent to compound eyes. Frons with a dark mark on each side antero-laterally to the anterior ocellus. A narrow brown stripe part way along each of the anterior arms of the epicranial suture. Epistomial suture dark brown in middle and near antennal bases. Postclypeus with parallel stripes (about fourteen) which run from epistomial suture forwards but do not reach anteclypeus. Anteclypeus, labrum and genae pale brown. Scape and pedicel pale but each dark at base; first flagellar segment pale brown, remainder of flagellum black. Eyes black. Ocelli pale. Maxillary palp with two basal segments pale, third segment brown, fourth segment almost black. Prothorax dark brown dorsally. Mesonotum shiny, very dark brown, pale adjacent to sutures. Femora pale with brown spots dorsally. Tibiae pale except for the distal ends which are dark brown. Tarsi brown. Fore wings (Fig. 1) hyaline marked in shades of brown; dark areas of pterostigma reddish brown. Veins brown or very pale, somewhat transparent, except for the following which are opaque white:  $R_{4+5}$  and  $R_s$  for a short length before bifurcation. Hind wings hyaline, faintly tinged with brown near base and near apex; veins brown or somewhat transparent. Abdomen pale with irregular, segmentally arranged, brown bands dorsally; tergite 9 strongly sclerotized and dark brown; terminal structures dark.

**Morphology.** Length of body: 4.5 mm. Epicranial suture indistinct but discernible. Head sparsely setose, setae short. Postclypeus fairly flat, flowing smoothly into frons; vertex smoothly rounded. Lengths of flagellar segments:  $f_1$ : 1.56 mm.;  $f_2$ : 1.32 mm. Antennae extremely long and fine. Scape much broader than pedicel. Surface of flagellar segments with very fine transverse ridges. Setae more densely arranged on distal segments than on proximal. Setae outwardly curved. Eyes small, not reaching level of vertex and set well forward.



FIGS 1-8. *Cycetes collessi* sp. n. ♀. (1) fore wing; (2) hind wing; (3) paraproct; (4) subgenital plate; (5) lacinia; (6) spermathecal entrance; (7) epiproct; (8) gonapophyses.

IO/D: 2.6; PO: 0.7. Ocelli large. Lacinia (Fig. 5). Labrum lightly sclerotized except for the anterior apophyses which flank an ovoid, glabrous area and for a series of five exceptionally strongly developed alveolae bearing fine, short setae along the anterior margin between the anterior apophyses. Basal segment of fore tarsus with fourteen strong spinelike setae forming a comb on ventral side; a few, less well developed spine-like setae on second segment. Measurements of hind leg: F: 1.04 mm.; T: 1.96 mm.;  $t_1$ : 0.40 mm.;  $t_2$ : 0.24 mm.; rt: 1.6:1, ct: 21, 6. Ctenidiobothria of hind leg with very strongly developed spines, especially those of first tarsal segment. Fore wing length: 4.8 mm.; fore wing width: 1.7 mm. Fore wings (Fig. 1) with pterostigma broadened and rounded in distal half. Rs - M crossvein well developed; stem of Rs only slightly curved;  $R_{4+5}$  fused with M at top of cell  $M_3$  for a long length.  $R_{4+5}$  sinuous, approaching strongly  $R_{2+3}$  in middle of its length. M beyond Rs - M crossvein almost straight. Areola postica with broad apex. In hind wing (Fig. 2) Rs and M fused for a fairly long length. M and Rs separating at a narrow angle.  $Cu_2$  curved. IA sinuous. Epiproct (Fig. 7). Paraproct (Fig. 3) with a strong, ventrally directed spine on the inner side arising from the dorsal margin near the apex. Subgenital plate (Fig. 4) with two glabrous, lightly sclerotized areas and a posterior, median setose lobe. Gonapophyses (Fig. 8) with very lightly sclerotized external valve, which is easily distorted in preparations. Entrance to spermatheca (Fig. 6).

MALE. Unknown.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. NORTHERN TERRITORY: 1 ♀ (holotype), Batten Creek, 31 km. WSW of Boorooloola, McArthur River area, 16.iv.1976 (D. H. Colless). Holotype in the Australian National Insect Collection.

### Discussion

The descriptions of *Cycetes thyrsophorides* Enderlein and *Goya pictus* Navas are of very similar species, both from Java. That of *C. thyrsophorides* is the more detailed and well illustrated, including figures of the female genitalia; the illustration of a wing provided by Navas (Navas 1927, fig. 1) is somewhat roughly executed. It seems likely that *Goya pictus* is the same as *Cycetes thyrsophorides* as previously suggested (Smithers, 1967). They are certainly congeneric as indicated by Roesler (1944). *C. thyrsophorides* and *C. pictus* resemble each other in colour pattern, the curvature of the stem of Rs is similar in the two species and in both the fusion of Rs and M is short or at a point.

*C. collesi* differs from *C. thyrsophorides* and *C. pictus* in being a little smaller, in having a straighter stem to Rs, in having a very long fusion of  $R_{4+5}$  and M, in having fairly long Rs-M crossvein and in the pattern of the darkened area of the subgenital plate.

### References

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